



**Issue  
Spotlight:  
Crime Victims**  
(see p. 14)

# NCJRS

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

## CATALOG

### ***Publications and Services of the Office of Justice Programs Agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy***

#### **H i g h l i g h t s**

##### **◆ A Second Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding: 5 A Systems Perspective ◆**

BJA Monograph offers an updated perspective on jail crowding by examining the changes in inmate characteristics and sentencing policies since this document was first released in 1985 and describes how criminal justice systems personnel can affect jail populations.

##### **◆ Defense Counsel in Criminal Cases 5 ◆**

BJS Special Report discusses a wide array of statistics pertaining to defense counsel in criminal cases, particularly those regarding public versus private representation.

##### **◆ National Drug Control Strategy: 7 2001 Annual Report ◆**

ONDCP Report outlines progress made to deter drug abuse in our society and describes the components and goals of the National Drug Control Strategy for 2001.

##### **◆ Promising Strategies to Reduce 7 Substance Abuse ◆**

OJP Issues & Practices Report illustrates successful programs that combine prevention, treatment, and enforcement as a way to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime.

##### **◆ Employment and Training for 8 Court-Involved Youth ◆**

OJJDP Report presents a compendium of opinions and concerns about current conditions that affect court-involved youth and identifies promising practices for connecting such youth with the labor market.

##### **◆ The COPS Program After 4 Years— 9 National Evaluation ◆**

NIJ Research in Brief summarizes several facets of the COPS program: funding, hiring and deployment, policing levels among jurisdictions, building partnerships, solving problems, and preventing crime.

##### **◆ Denver Victim Services 2000 Needs 11 Assessment ◆**

OVC Bulletin describes the assessment strategy and measurement tools used in the evaluation of an integrated services delivery system designed to improve the range, quality, and accessibility of services for all types of crime victims.

◆  
**Office of Justice  
Programs**

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**National  
Institute  
of Justice**

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**Office of  
Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency  
Prevention**

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**Office for  
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of Crime**

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**Bureau of Justice  
Statistics**

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**Bureau of Justice  
Assistance**

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**Office of  
National Drug  
Control Policy**

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# ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of each of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each OJP agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800 number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives.

## **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)** 800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

## **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** 800-851-3420

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

## **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** 800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency; improve effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system; and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

## **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)** 800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** 800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** 800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

The Office of Justice Programs, in addition to the five bureaus listed above, consists of seven program offices, including the Corrections Program Office (CPO), the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), the Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS), and the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

## **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)** 800-666-3332

The national source of drug and crime statistics and related information.

## **Accessing NCJRS Online Resources**

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### **NCJRS World Wide Web**

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## **Dear Colleagues**

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs and the Office of National Drug Control Policy help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. This bi-monthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for doing this.

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. The *Catalog* features recent publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

## Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains four sections:

**Just In** describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

**Justice in the Journals** highlights key articles in professional journals.

**Spotlight On . . .** provides information and resources on timely topics of interest to the criminal justice community. This issue features crime victims.

**Grants and Funding** describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

## Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

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items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For materials available from other publishers, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

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## Contents

|        |    |                                |
|--------|----|--------------------------------|
| ◆ page | 4  | <b>Just In</b>                 |
| ◆      | 13 | <b>Justice in the Journals</b> |
| ◆      | 14 | <b>Spotlight On . . .</b>      |
| ◆      | 18 | <b>Grants and Funding</b>      |
| ◆      | 19 | <b>Order Form</b>              |

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This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 (877-712-9279 for TTY users) to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet (see page 2).

## **Corrections**

### **Prisoners in 1999**

*Allen J. Beck*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2000. 16 pp. NCJ 183476

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p99.htm>.*

Compares the increase in the number of persons in State and Federal prisons at yearend 1999 with that of 1998 and gives the growth rates since 1990. This annual BJS Bulletin reports the number of male and female prisoners; the incarceration rates for States; and data on prison capacities and use of local jails, privately operated prisons, and Federal and State inmate facilities. The Bulletin also examines factors accounting for the continuing growth in the State prison population. During 1999, the number of female prisoners rose by more than 4 percent, greater than the increase in male prisoners (3.3 percent). On



U.S. Department of Justice  
**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

**BJS**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

## **Crime & Justice Electronic Data Abstracts**

- Crime, justice, and sociodemographic statistics by jurisdiction and over time.
- Spreadsheets from a variety of published sources.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/dtdata.htm>

**Also, link to data resources available from the . . .**

**National Archive of Criminal Justice Data**  
(<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html>): Downloadable access to more than 550 criminal justice data collections **free of charge**.

**Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center**  
(<http://fjsrc.urban.org/index.shtml>): A wealth of information related to Federal defendants, offenders, and suspects.

December 31, 1999, State prisons were operating between 1 and 17 percent above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 32 percent above capacity.

## **A Second Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding: A Systems Perspective**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2000. 118 pp. NCJ 182507

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/182507.txt>.*

Describes how criminal justice systems officials have responded to the challenges of the past 15 years to minimize jail crowding. As in the first edition, this BJA Monograph discusses each individual actor—including law enforcement, jail administration, prosecution, pretrial services, judiciary, defense, probation and parole, and extrasystem actors—and the role each has played in alleviating jail crowding. This update provides systems officials with more current examples of successful programs and practices used by their peers to reduce unnecessary and expensive jail usage while maintaining community safety and the integrity of the justice process. The Monograph also details collaborative efforts for a systemwide plan to alleviate jail crowding.

## **State Custody Rates, 1997**

*Melissa Sickmund*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2000. 4 pp. NCJ 183108

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#183108>.*

Presents State-by-State statistics on custody rates for juvenile delinquents and status offenders held in public and private facilities. Using Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement findings for 1997, this OJJDP Bulletin compares the role of private facilities, where most status offenders are held, with that of public facilities, where most delinquent offenders are detained. State rankings based solely on custody rates for delinquents in public facilities differ from rankings based on rates for all juveniles in both public and private facilities. The detailed data provided in this Bulletin will enable readers to better understand the role that public and private custodial facilities play in their own States and across the Nation.

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## **Courts**

### **Community Courts: An Evolving Model**

*Eric Lee*

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2000. 34 pp. NCJ 183452

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/183452.txt>.*

Discusses early community courts and explores emerging issues in their development. Since the 1993 opening of New York City's Midtown Community Court, the Nation's first, dozens of cities have begun planning community courts. Nearly 20 are scheduled to be operating by 2001. Shaped by the unique political, economic, and social landscape in each locale, their differences reflect a central aspect of community courts: They focus on neighborhoods and are designed to respond to the particular concerns of individual communities. This BJA Monograph profiles the significantly varied, evolving experiences of community courts across the Nation.

### **Defense Counsel in Criminal Cases**


*Caroline Wolf Harlow*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2000. 12 pp. NCJ 179023

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/dccc.htm>.*

Examines issues of legal representation for defendants in Federal district court and large, local jurisdictions and inmates in local jails and Federal and State prison. This BJS Special Report also describes types of publicly financed programs available to both Federal and local defendants. Data in this

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Special Report are from the *Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Defender Services (1994–1998)*, *1998 Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Criminal Master File*, *BJS State Court Processing Statistics (1992, 1994, and 1996)*, *BJS National Survey of State Court Prosecutors (1990, 1992, and 1994)*, *1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails*, and *1997 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities*.

## **National Conference on Science and the Law Proceedings**

*National Institute of Justice*

2000. 246 pp. NCJ 179630

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/179630.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.*

Explores the relationship between the disciplines of science and law and the way they continually interact through shared hypothetical thinking. This NIJ Research Forum examines this relationship from the perspectives of academics, attorneys, judges, and scientists through presentations delivered at an April 1999 conference. Participants discussed the perceived disconnect between science and law, problems that can arise when the two converge in the courtroom, and ways to promote greater understanding and appreciation of what both disciplines seek to achieve. Conference participants also discussed how conceptions of science work in a judicial environment; the role of judges as gatekeepers for scientific evidence; how to distinguish between junk science, prescience, and science that's currently under development; and how juries relate to scientific evidence.

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## **Crime Prevention**

### **Investing Wisely in Crime Prevention: International Experiences**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2000. 28 pp. NCJ 182412

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/182412.txt>.*

Analyzes opportunities of economic returns that Americans may receive from investing in crime prevention by looking at trends in France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. This BJA Monograph highlights the process of crime reduction by focusing on risk factors that may dispose youth to become involved with crime. It also describes the framework of an international consensus on how to ensure cost-effective, successful crime prevention action. The Monograph is based on *Crime Prevention Digest II: Comparative Analysis of*

*Successful Community Safety*, produced by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, an independent, nongovernmental organization located in Montreal, Canada, and supported by government agencies in Europe and North America.

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## **Criminal Justice Research**

### **Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation: 1999 Overview**

*SEARCH*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2000. 174 pp. NCJ 182294

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cspsl99.htm>.*

References and classifies State legislation on privacy and security of State criminal history record information. Statutes in this BJS Report are grouped into 29 categories and presented both by classification and by State. The Report also summarizes changes and key issues that have arisen during the past 2 years. This Report, the 11th in a series, is compiled every 2 years by SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. The purpose of the Report is to help legislators and policymakers promote and improve the Nation's criminal history records and review and contrast various State approaches, with the intent of taking a more enlightened approach to criminal history record policymaking.

### **Research on Women and Girls in the Justice System: Plenary Papers of the 1999 Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation—Enhancing Policy and Practice Through Research, Volume 3**

*Beth E. Richie, Kay Tsenin, and Cathy Spatz Widom*  
*National Institute of Justice*

2000. 44 pp. NCJ 180973

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/180973.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.*

Describes information on women and girls in the justice system as presented in research papers at the 1999 Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation. This NIJ Research Forum looks at the particular circumstances that bring women and girls in contact with the criminal justice system and calls for "redefining justice" by taking these circumstances into account. Sociologist Beth E. Richie argues that to understand and respond to women and girls as offenders, their status as crime victims

also needs to be understood. Judge Kay Tsenin believes justice should be defined beyond mere enforcement and that judges can direct women toward programs that break the cycle of victimization and offending. Psychologist Cathy Spatz Widom discusses the cycle of victimization and criminality and whether childhood abuse and neglect contribute to later involvement in crime by derailing young girls' normal development.

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## Drugs and Crime

### National Drug Control Strategy: 2001 Annual Report

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2001. 192 pp. NCJ 185396

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/policy/ndcs01/strategy2001.pdf>.*

Provides an overview of continued efforts by the Federal Government to further the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy, which focuses on shrinking America's demand for drugs through prevention and treatment and attacking the supply of drugs through law enforcement and international cooperation. This ONDCP Report details trends in drug use and availability; assesses the costs of drug abuse to our society; and outlines accomplishments of and modifications to prevention, treatment, law enforcement, interdiction, and international programs. The Report also reviews budget trends, funding priorities, and the consultation

process ONDCP followed to implement the 2000 strategy; and concludes with an appendix that details drug-related data and information sources.

### Promising Practices and Strategies to Reduce Alcohol and Substance Abuse Among American Indians and Alaska Natives

*American Indian Development Associates*

*Office of Justice Programs*

2000. 64 pp. NCJ 183930

*Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/aian/promise.pdf>.*

Highlights effective solutions developed within the tribal community to reduce alcohol and substance abuse. The solutions described in this OJP Issues & Practices Report combine Western and traditional approaches that build on the strengths of the respective communities. The Report provides capsules on eight different Indian nations and one State's efforts to address alcohol and substance abuse. It also contains a literature review and selected bibliography that describes the extant Indian alcohol-related research, and a selected resource list provides information on funding resources, technical assistance and training, Web sites, and accessing educational materials and publications.

### Promising Strategies to Reduce Substance Abuse

*Office of Justice Programs*

2000. 96 pp. NCJ 183152

**www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs**

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- Coalitions can receive up to \$100,000 annually.
- Grants will be awarded by OJJDP and ONDCP through the Drug-Free Communities Support Program.
- Community coalitions 6 months or older are eligible for the grant program.
- Watch for more information on this upcoming solicitation on the OJJDP Web site.

**LOG ON TO [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs)  
OR CALL 800-638-8736 FOR MORE INFORMATION**

*Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojp/183152.pdf> and <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/ojp/183152.txt>.*

Illustrates effective strategies used nationwide to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime. This OJP Issues & Practices Report stresses close coordination between law enforcement, treatment providers, and prevention professionals as the key to each program's success; close coordination minimizes redundancies, streamlines service delivery, and improves access to expert and financial resources. For each program presented, this Report provides the following information, which is seen as vital to community replication: description, challenges, costs, and program results.

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## Juvenile Justice

### Co-occurrence of Delinquency and Other Problem Behaviors

*David Huizinga, Rolf Loeber, Terence P. Thornberry, and Lynn Cothorn*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2000. 8 pp. NCJ 182211

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#182211>.*

Provides information on the extent of overlap between delinquency and other problem behaviors.

Understanding this overlap is important for developing effective prevention strategies and targeted interventions. This OJJDP Youth Development Series Bulletin examines the co-occurrence of serious delinquency with specific problem areas: school behavior, drug use, mental health, and combinations of these behaviors. Preliminary findings show that a large proportion of serious delinquents are not involved in persistent drug use and do not have persistent school or mental health problems; that drug use is the problem that co-occurs most frequently with serious delinquency; and that, for males, as the number of problem behaviors other than delinquency increases, so does the likelihood that an individual will be a serious delinquent.

### Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth


*The Task Force on Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration*

2000. 112 pp. NCJ 182787

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#182787>.*

Presents the findings of the Task Force on Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth, which included representatives from Federal agencies, universities, national organizations, juvenile justice and



## Current OJJDP Fact Sheets

- ◆ Coordinating Council Promotes Federal Collaboration (FS 200021).
- ◆ Involving Youth in Civic Life (YFS 00005).
- ◆ Planning of New Institutions: Workshops for Juvenile Facilities (FS 200101).

OJJDP

These Fact Sheets are available free from NCJRS; see order form. For online viewing of these and other OJJDP Fact Sheets, go to <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html>.



corrections associations, and other groups. This OJJDP Report describes the juvenile justice system, the workforce development system, and other major systems that provide services to court-involved youth. It also offers examples of effective practices, promising programs, and systems collaborations to help policymakers and practitioners prepare court-involved youth for the job market.

### **Family Abductors: Descriptive Profiles and Preventive Interventions**

*Janet R. Johnston and Linda K. Girdner*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2000. 8 pp. NCJ 182788

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#182788>.

Discusses parental abduction, which encompasses a broad array of illegal behaviors that involve one parent denying the other parent access to their children by taking, detaining, concealing, or enticing the children away. Drawing from a small research sample, this OJJDP Bulletin describes the common characteristics of parents who abduct and highlights six profiles of parents at risk for abducting their children. Constructive interventions are offered for each of the six profiles. The information this Bulletin provides can be used to help prevent and reduce the serious problem of parental abduction.

### **Increasing School Safety Through Juvenile Accountability Programs**

*Scott H. Decker*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2000. 16 pp. NCJ 179283

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.htm#179283>.

Describes activities used in support of OJJDP's commitment to promote school safety by holding students accountable for their behavior. A small number of fatal shootings perpetrated by youth on school campuses have raised public concern and emphasized the importance of having an accurate assessment of the extent and nature of school violence in order that resources and programs may be targeted effectively. This Bulletin, one in OJJDP's Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Series, describes key elements of effective school-based accountability programs, delineates the steps essential to successful program implementation, and provides examples of promising programs and best practices. The author recommends a comprehensive, collaborative approach that involves students, parents, and school officials.

### **Juveniles in Adult Prisons and Jails: A National Assessment**

*James Austin, Kelly Dedel Johnson, and Maria Gregoriou*  
*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2000. 150 pp. NCJ 182503

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/textfiles1/bja/182503.txt>.

Provides data to consider in the development of an effective response to the growing number of juveniles being incarcerated in adult jails and prisons. This BJA Monograph documents the number of youth in adult facilities as of 1998, the demographic and offense characteristics of such youth, the legal and administrative processes by which juveniles are waived to adult courts, the issues faced by adult correctional systems in managing juveniles, and the conditions of juveniles confined in adult facilities. The Monograph also suggests some important steps that may improve the well-being of juvenile offenders in adult facilities.

### **The Nurturing Parenting Programs**

*Stephen J. Bavolek*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2000. 12 pp. NCJ 172848

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#172848>.

Examines the Nurturing Parenting Programs, a family-centered parenting initiative designed to address the generational cycle of violence, in which parents rear children in the context of the violence they experienced as children. Many social scientists believe this cycle is a principal contributor to child abuse and neglect. This OJJDP Family Strengthening Series Bulletin describes how parenting patterns are learned in childhood and how the Nurturing Parenting Programs help stop the cycle of abuse and neglect by building nurturing parenting skills. Thirteen Nurturing Parenting Programs are currently being implemented, including programs designed for Hmong, Hispanic, and African American families and families dealing with substance abuse treatment and recovery.

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## **Law Enforcement**

### **The COPS Program After 4 Years—National Evaluation**

*Jeffrey A. Roth and Joseph P. Ryan*  
*National Institute of Justice*

2000. 24 pp. NCJ 183644

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/183644.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Summarizes the indepth findings presented in the NIJ Research Report *National Evaluation of the COPS Program: Title I of the 1994 Crime Act*, including the evaluation of the application and administration process for law enforcement jurisdictions that received grant money from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) from 1994 to 1997. This Research in Brief highlights four primary questions: (1) To what extent has the COPS program succeeded in putting 100,000 police officers on the street? (2) How did grantees feel about the application and administration process? (3) Did the jurisdictions suffering from the highest crime rates receive the most money? and (4) To what extent has the COPS program expanded community policing? The 302-page Research Report (NCJ 183643) is also available free from NCJRS; call or write for a copy.

### **Law Enforcement Referral of At-Risk Youth: The SHIELD Program**

Phelan A. Wyrick

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2000. 8 pp. NCJ 184579

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#184579>.

Describes an innovative program that facilitates early identification and treatment of youth at risk of delinquency. Initiated in 1996 with funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Westminster, California, Police Department's Strategic Home Intervention and Early Leadership Development (SHIELD) program takes advantage of contacts made by law enforcement officers in the course of their work to identify at-risk youth and refer them to appropriate community services. This OJJDP Bulletin describes how the SHIELD program addresses the needs of these youth through a multidisciplinary team involving representatives from the community, schools, and service agencies.

### **Public Involvement: Community Policing in Chicago**

Wesley G. Skogan, Susan M. Hartnett, Jill DuBois, Jennifer T. Comey, Karla Twedt-Ball, and J. Erik Gudell  
*National Institute of Justice*

2000. 36 pp. NCJ 179557

## **OVC Is Your Victims Information Resource**

For all there is to know about OVC-sponsored publications and trainings, see . . .

### **OVC Publications Resource Guide 2001 (NCJ 184914)**

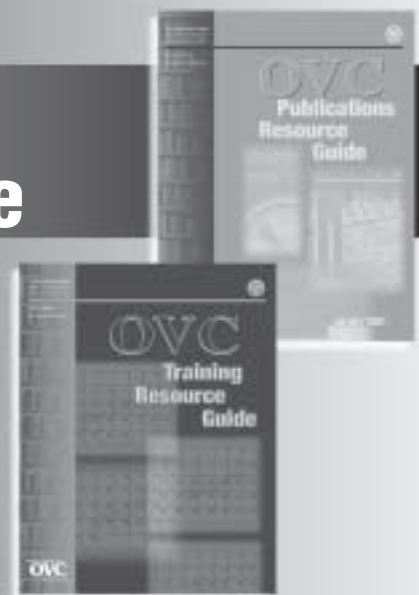
- Publications.
- Videos.
- Technical assistance tools.
- And more.

### **OVC Training Resource Guide 2001 (NCJ 184885)**

- Dates and locations of scheduled training sessions.
- Training sessions under development.
- Information for curriculum developers.
- And more.

Both publications are available free from NCJRS; see order form. They are also available on the Web at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/pubguide\\_01\\_01/contents.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/pubguide_01_01/contents.html) and <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/trainresguide2001/contents.html>, respectively.

Office for Victims of Crime  
**OVC**  
Advocating for the Fair  
Treatment of Crime Victims



Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/179557.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Examines key features of citizen involvement (including awareness and participation) in Chicago's community policing initiative, known as the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the extent to which CAPS is meeting police department goals for forming partnerships with the public. This NIJ Research Report, the second in the Community Policing in Chicago series, suggests that community factors and personal contacts play the largest roles in stimulating actual participation. The city's successes and shortcomings are highlighted to illuminate some of the difficulties other departments may face as they adopt a community policing model.

### **Rural Law Enforcement Internet Access, Technical Assistance, and Training Program**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2000. 4 pp. FS 000266

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/fs000266.txt>.

Describes the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement (NCRLE) program, which provides free Internet access to rural law enforcement agencies across the Nation for criminal justice purposes only. This BJA Fact Sheet lists the minimum hardware and software requirements for receiving Internet access and the percentages of police departments and sheriffs' offices with online access as of April 2000. Requesting agencies receive unlimited technical phone support, any needed PC-compatible connection or Internet software, instructions on how to use the software, and the option of creating a Web site. NCRLE responded to 1,593 technical support requests in 1999.

### **State and Local Law Enforcement Needs to Combat Electronic Crime**

*Hollis Stambaugh, David Beaupre, David J. Iove, Richard Baker, Wayne Cassaday, and Wayne P. Williams*  
*National Institute of Justice*

2000. 6 pp. NCJ 183451

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/183451.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents issues and obstacles that interfere with effective investigation of cybercrime as identified from a series of State and local law enforcement agency workshops. This NIJ Research in Brief summarizes the "Critical Ten" law enforcement needs in this area, such as uniform training and certification courses, developing electronic crime investigation

units, and updating the technology used in investigative and forensic tools. Findings indicate that a large gap exists between the expertise and resources of many cybercriminals and the agencies that investigate them and that the acquisition of appropriate investigative hardware and software is often beyond the budgets of most law enforcement agencies.

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## **Reference and Statistics**

### **Urban, Suburban, and Rural Victimization, 1993–98**

*Detis T. Duhart*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2000. 12 pp. NCJ 182031

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/usrv98.htm>.

Examines the extent of criminal victimizations in urban, suburban, and rural areas using National Crime Victimization Survey data from 1993 to 1998. This BJS Special Report provides information on trends in victimization by locality of occurrence; victim and offender characteristics; and types of victimization, such as personal crime (rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and personal theft) and property crime (household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft). Data on murder by type of locality of occurrence are also given. Murder data are supplied by the Supplementary Homicide Reports of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

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## **Victims**

### **Denver Victim Services 2000 Needs Assessment**

*Erin Stark*

*Office for Victims of Crime*

2000. 12 pp. NCJ 183397

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/dv\\_10\\_2000\\_1/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/dv_10_2000_1/welcome.html).

Summarizes the Denver Victim Services 2000 (VS2000) model service network, a 5-year demonstration project designed to create a comprehensive, coordinated, seamless delivery system of services for victims of crime. VS2000 is an OVC-funded project that supports the development of an integrated service delivery system and serves as a model program for improving the range, quality, and accessibility of

services and technical assistance for all types of crime victims and communities. This OVC Bulletin describes the development, strategy, implementation, and tools of the assessment process, including thoughtfully designed surveys and carefully chosen and facilitated focus groups. Evaluation results, future initiatives, and outcomes developed as a result of the needs assessment are also discussed.

### Victim Issues for Parole Boards

*Office for Victims of Crime*

2000. 17 min. NCJ 180108

*Available free from NCJRS.* Call or write for a copy.

Provides perspectives of victims and parole board members on the value of victim participation in the parole decisionmaking process. This OVC Video was developed to help parole board members recognize the concerns of crime victims in the parole process; understand how parole boards can benefit from victim participation; and determine the balance required among the needs of inmates, victims, and the community. It features examples from California, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, where special efforts have been made to increase victim participation. The video suggests that victims should be notified before an inmate's release so they can address safety concerns and become psychologically prepared. The video comes with the *Victim Issues for Parole Boards User's Guide* (NCJ 180109).

## Violence

### Preventing School Violence: Plenary Papers of the 1999 Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation—Enhancing Policy and Practice Through Research, Volume 2

*Sheppard G. Kellam, Ron Prinz, and Joseph F. Sheley*  
*National Institute of Justice*

2000. 60 pp. NCJ 180972

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/180972.txt>.* Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Presents papers on school violence prevention delivered at the 1999 Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation. This NIJ Research Forum states that school violence prevention policies grounded in research promise to be most effective if they rely on expertise from a range of disciplines. Sociologist Joseph F. Sheley writes that violence among youths occurs less often in schools than in the communities where students live and that the primary motive for carrying a weapon is fear. Psychologist Ron Prinz argues that prevention must be considered from a developmental perspective. Public health psychiatrist Sheppard G. Kellam describes the need for community involvement in the design of prevention programs. —◆

## Building Safer Communities Through CCP



**F**ifteen jurisdictions have successfully used the Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) approach to reduce crime and increase public safety through collaborative community partnerships that link residents with local criminal justice agencies. Several resources have been created to help you learn more about the CCP approach and how it may be replicated in your community.

- ▶ *Comprehensive Communities Program: Promising Approaches* (BJA Monograph, NCJ 184956).
- ▶ *Comprehensive Communities Program: Program Account* (BJA Bulletin, NCJ 184955).
- ▶ *Comprehensive Communities Program: A Unique Way To Reduce Crime and Enhance Public Safety* (BJA Fact Sheet, FS 000267).
- ▶ *Combating Crime and Strengthening Community: An Overview of the Comprehensive Communities Program* (BJA Video, NCJ 184766).

The above items, except for the video, can be ordered free from NCJRS through the order form in the back of this *Catalog* or by contacting the BJA Clearinghouse at 1-800-688-4252. For a copy of the video, call or write to NCJRS.

- ▶ *The BJA Comprehensive Communities Program: A Preliminary Report* (NIJ Research in Brief, NCJ 171132). Call or write to NCJRS for a copy; \$2.50 per copy.

The following documents are also available from the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC); visit <http://www.ncpc.org> or call 1-800-627-2911 for fees and availability:

- ▶ *Creating a Blueprint for Community Safety* (\$16.95).
- ▶ *Six Safer Cities* (\$7.95).

Each community develops individualized approaches to crime prevention, and the programs described in these resources can assist you in making your crime prevention efforts more effective.

**BJA**



This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many of the projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

## Criminology

Volume 38, Number 3, August 2000

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212. Annual subscriptions: \$50 individual, \$90 institutional. Add \$6 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Factors Influencing Gun Carrying Among Young Urban Males Over the Adolescent-Young Adult Life Course" by Alan J. Lizotte, Marvin D. Krohn, James C. Howell, Kimberly Tobin, and Gregory J. Howard (pp. 811-834). Examines the impact of gang membership, drug sales, and peer gun ownership for protection on gun carrying at nine separate points from early adolescence to young adult life. Results indicate that gang membership creates strong motivation for gun carrying in early adolescence, while drug dealing and illegal peer gun ownership are the primary determinants of illegal gun carrying at somewhat older ages. The study also found that gang membership at younger ages is significantly related to gun carrying, even after peer gun ownership is taken into account, and that a large contrast exists between those selling large amounts of drugs and those who sell smaller amounts: Those selling high dollar amounts are more likely to sell drugs for profit and deal with people carrying guns, so they are substantially more likely to carry guns. The authors also note that those who carry guns are likely to be persistent, regardless of the reason they started to carry a gun.

"Forgiveness and Fundamentalism: Reconsidering the Relationship Between Correctional Attitudes and Religion" by Brandon K. Applegate, Francis T. Cullen, Bonnie S. Fisher, and Thomas Vander Ven (pp. 719-754). Suggests that compassionate and fundamentalist religious orientations clearly affect correctional attitudes. More forgiving respondents were more supportive of offender treatment, less

likely to support the death penalty, and less likely to indicate that they believed the local courts were too lenient, and they held more favorable views toward rehabilitation. The results for fundamentalist religious beliefs were less consistent than the authors expected: Interpreting the Bible literally and seeing God as punitive were significantly related to favorable punitive responses to crime and to opposing correctional rehabilitation. The authors contend that conceptualization of the relationship between crime control preferences and religion must go beyond punitiveness and control and that religious beliefs can be a motivating force for humaneness within corrections.

## Juvenile and Family Court Journal

Volume 51, Number 3, Summer 2000

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, University of Nevada, Reno Campus, 1041 North Virginia Street, Third Floor, Reno, NV 89557. Annual subscriptions: \$60.

"Linking Gender, Minority Group Status and Family Matters to Self-Control Theory: A Multivariate Analysis of Key Self-Control Concepts in a Youth-Gang Context" by Dana Peterson Lynsky, L. Thomas Winfree, Jr., Finn-Aage Esbensen, and Dennis L. Clason (pp. 1-19). Assesses the links between the self-reported gang involvement of 5,935 eighth-grade public school students in 11 cities and their gender, minority group status, family context, and level of self-control. The study found that youths with low levels of self-control and those not closely monitored by their parents reported a deeper involvement with gangs. Relative to whites, African-American male youths exhibited higher levels of self-control yet played more central roles in gangs, which suggests that factors other than self-control may propel African-American males into gangs. The authors suggest that more attention should be paid to monitor male behaviors by discouraging risk-taking and impulsive behaviors and encouraging participation in and commitment to mental endeavors. The study also found that female gang involvement mirrors the variables that explain males' centrality; therefore, females should benefit from the same prevention and intervention efforts that males experience. —◆

## Crime Victims

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Featured publications and Web-based resources are produced by Federal agencies or with Federal grants. Publications listed with an NCJ or FS number can be ordered from NCJRS—call 800-851-3420 or place an order at [www.ncjrs.org/puborder](http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder). Please be sure to indicate the publication title and NCJ number. Electronic availability is also indicated, if applicable.

### Recognizing Crime Victims

Laws are the backbone of our justice system; they give it shape and coherence. For many years, though, victims of crime were unrecognized by criminal and juvenile justice laws. The role of crime victims in the justice system was narrow, and their rights were few. Today, only a fraction of the Nation's estimated 29 million crime victims receive such much-needed services as emergency financial assistance, crisis and mental health counseling, shelter, and information and advocacy within the criminal and juvenile justice systems. However, national and State legislation and public advocacy are initiating change.

For nearly two decades, the legislative and executive branches of government have collaborated to improve services and access to justice for crime victims. In the 1980s, they allotted significant resources and addressed new initiatives to secure victims' rights with the passage of the Victim-Witness Protection Act, the Victims of Crime Act, the Children's Justice and Assistance Act, and other Federal legislation. 1996 brought yet another monumental advancement in victims' rights and services with the passage of the Violence Against Women Act, which was then amended in late 2000 to enact provisions regarding dating violence, provide new protections for mistreated immigrants and American Indians, and increase funding for the investigation and prosecution of crimes against women and more victims' services.

This year, from April 22 to April 28, the entire Nation will celebrate National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW), an OVC-supported campaign that acknowledges the many accomplishments of crime victims, service providers, and allied professionals who have worked to make "victim justice" a reality. This year's theme is "Victims' Rights: Reach for the Stars."

Since 1983, OVC has been committed to enhancing justice and healing for all victims of crime by assisting crime victims and providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote victims' rights. To coincide with NCVRW, OVC has funded the development of an NCVRW resource kit to aid States and communities in planning commemorative activities in observance of NCVRW. The resource kit is available from the OVC Resource Center (800-627-6872).

Because of these and other legislative and public advocacy efforts over the past two decades, many promising practices in victim services have been developed across the Nation. These innovative programs respond to the diverse needs of crime victims; maximize technology to more quickly and effectively deliver high-quality services to victims; and use community police, prosecutor, court, and corrections programs to benefit crime victims. The resources that follow offer a glimpse of many of these promising practices.

*"Behind every crime statistic there is a real victim who bears the emotional or physical scars and who must find a way to live with the impact of that crime. The response to crime must go beyond traditional criminal justice issues: it must recognize and address the needs of people whose lives have been forever changed by crime."*

—Kathryn M. Turman, Director, Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice

## Publications

### Child Victims

#### Breaking the Cycle of Violence: Recommendations to Improve the Criminal Justice Response to Child Victims and Witnesses (NCJ 176983)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/factsheets/monograph.htm>.

Describes best practices and programs that focus on effective responses to child victims and child witnesses and offers recommendations for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and courts.

## **Children as Victims (NCJ 180753)**

*Available electronically at [http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/2000\\_5\\_2/contents.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/2000_5_2/contents.html).*

Presents an overview of statistics on juveniles as victims of crime and maltreatment and examines recent trends in child abuse, neglect, and violent crime against children and youth.

## **Children Exposed to Violence: Criminal Justice Resources (NCJ 176984)**

*Available electronically at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/factsheets/cevcjr.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/factsheets/cevcjr.htm).*

Provides information about the resources, tools, training, and services available to improve criminal justice responses to children who face crime and violence in their lives.

## **Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses: Innovative Practices that Work, Video Series and Resource Guide**

*Available from the OVC Resource Center (800-627-6872).*

Highlights the special needs of children exposed to violence and relays steps the criminal justice system can take to alleviate children's fears.

## **Through My Eyes (Video) (NCJ 178229)**

Describes experiences with violence from a child's point of view and presents views of experts in child development and mental health services that help explain the impact of exposure to violence on children.

## **Funding Opportunities**

### **National Resource Directory of Victim Assistance Funding Opportunities 2000 (NCJ 181042)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/nrd>.*

Lists contact information for Federal grant programs that provide assistance to crime victims.

### **State Crime Victim Compensation and Assistance Grant Programs (FS 000178)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/factsheets/comp&asst.htm>.*

Examines two major formula grant programs that award funds to reimburse victims for crime-related expenses or support community-based organizations that provide services to crime victims.

## **International**

### **International Crime Victim Compensation Program Directory: 1998-1999 Resource Directory (NCJ 173392)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/intdir/intdir.htm>.*

Documents programmatic details on existing compensation programs from the United States and 28 other countries.

### **United Nations Guide for Policy Makers (NCJ 179084)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.uncjin.org/Standards/policy.pdf>.*

Establishes guidelines for policymakers and local authorities who are concerned with improving the positions of crime victims and providing them with necessary assistance.

### **United Nations Handbook on Justice for Victims (NCJ 179083)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.uncjin.org/Standards/9857854.pdf>.*

Outlines basic steps in developing comprehensive assistance services for crime victims and provides sample victim service programs for jurisdictions to examine and test within the contexts of their own legal systems and social support structures.

## **References**

### **The Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (FS 000236)**

Provides an overview of services provided by OVCTTAC, a resource that directs quality technical assistance and training resources to victim service providers and allied professionals.

### **What Is the Office for Victims of Crime? (FS 000181)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/factsheets/ovcfact.htm>.*

Focuses on the mission and major responsibilities of OVC.

### **What You Can Do If You Are a Victim of Crime (FS 000176)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/textfiles/fs1766.txt>.*

Describes the rights of crime victims and ways they can work for positive change.

## **Research on Crime Victims**

### **Criminal Victimization and Perceptions of Community Safety in 12 Cities, 1998 (NCJ 173940)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvpcs98.htm>.

Presents survey data from 12 cities regarding criminal victimization and residents' attitudes toward their neighborhood, city, and local policing services.

### **Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey (NCJ 181867)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm>.

Reveals findings from a survey of U.S. men and women about their experiences as victims of intimate partner violence (rape, physical assault, and stalking).

### **Intimate Partner Violence (NCJ 178247)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ipv.htm>.

Provides information on violence by intimates (current or former spouses, girlfriends, or boyfriends) since the redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey.

### **The Rights of Crime Victims—Does Legal Protection Make a Difference? (NCJ 173839)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/173839.pdf>.

Examines views of victims in two States where legal protection of victims' rights is strong and in two States where protection is weak to determine the efficacy of State constitutional amendments and other legal measures designed to protect crime victims' rights.

## **Victims of Fraud**

### **Victims of Fraud and Economic Crime: Results and Recommendations From an OVC Focus Group Meeting (NCJ 176357)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/fraud/htmlfraud/index.html>.

Highlights several training ideas, promising practices, recommendations, and an action plan to assist victims of economic crime.

### **Victims of Fraud: Beyond Financial Loss (Video) (NCJ 170593)**

Presents the emotional, financial, and sometimes physical impact of fraud on victims and is designed

for allied professionals to develop more sensitive treatment practices for victims of fraud.

### **Information for Victims and Witnesses Who Report Fraud Crimes (BC 000599)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/fraud/brochur.htm>.

Addresses several common concerns regarding victims and witnesses of fraud crimes, including how the court case will be investigated, what services and information will be available, and how to cope with financial losses.

### **Providing Services to Victims of Fraud: Resources for Victim/Witness Coordinators (NCJ 170594)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/fraud/psvf>.

Examines effective program service strategies for helping fraud victims, suggestions to enhance services by Federal personnel to fraud victims, and referrals to outside agencies and programs that provide fraud victims with services or information.

### **Roles, Rights, and Responsibilities: A Handbook for Fraud Victims Participating in the Federal Criminal Justice System (NCJ 172830)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/fraud/rrr/welcome.html>.

Discusses victims' roles, rights, and responsibilities during the criminal prosecution of a case.

## **Victims' Rights and Services**

### **New Directions: Strategies for Implementation—Tools for Action Guide (NCJ 179558)**

Offers strategies to launch several innovative programs and promising practices highlighted in *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century* (U.S. \$15; Canada and other countries \$38).

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## **Web-Based Resources**

### **The International Victimology Website (IVW)**

<http://www.victimology.nl>

IVW is hosted by the Research and Documentation Centre of the Netherlands' Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the World Society of Victimology and the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention. The IVW encourages international exchange of expertise and experience based



on the U.N. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and disseminates information about current victimology research; about what works, what doesn't, and what's promising in victim services; and about prevention of crime and abuse of power.

The IVW features two databases: the Victimology Research database, which contains descriptions about current victimology research projects and provides contact information for those directly involved with the research, and the Victim Services and Victimization Prevention database, which details past experiences of services and programs offered for victims of crime and abuse of power. The site also houses a comprehensive "Online Documents & Publications" section that focuses on documents and publications regarding international and national policy and legislation directed at victims and victimology.

### **National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC)**

<http://www.ncvc.org>

NCVC collaborates with Federal, State, and local partners to help rebuild the lives of crime victims. NCVC provides direct services and resources, advocates laws and public policies that create resources and protection for victims, delivers training and technical assistance to victim service providers and allied professionals, and fosters cutting-edge thinking about the impact of crime and the ways individuals can help victims regain control of their lives.

Through NCVC's homepage, viewers can access information pertaining to victim services, including special sections on school crime, stalking, and hate crimes. The site also promotes *Pipeline*, NCVC's quarterly newsletter, which focuses on current victim legislation in Congress and across the United States. Furthermore, the site offers relevant information on public education, public policy, civil justice, and training and technical assistance issues related to crime victims.

### **National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)**

<http://www.try-nova.org>

NOVA is a private, nonprofit organization of victim and witness assistance programs and practitioners, criminal justice agencies and professionals, mental health professionals, researchers, former victims and survivors, and others committed to the recognition and implementation of victims' rights and services.

Founded in 1975, NOVA is the oldest national group of its kind. NOVA's Web site perpetuates its mission: to promote rights and services for victims of crime and crisis everywhere. Members and nonmembers can access or order a variety of resources from the site, including information on crisis intervention,

training materials, information packets and bulletins, and special publications. The site includes an extensive list of phone numbers for crisis counseling and referral services on behalf of crime victims and their families. Site visitors can also obtain information on advanced and basic crisis response training sessions available from NOVA throughout the year.

### **Victim-Assistance Online (VAO)**

<http://www.vaonline.org>

VAO is an information, research, and networking resource for victim assistance specialists, professionals in related disciplines, and others interested in the field of victimology. VAO seeks to provide these groups with a variety of Internet communication media, learned experiences, and peer support among organizations and individuals.

The VAO site includes reviewed links to Web sites, online research resources, and educational materials and contact information for other online victim assistance organizations. This user-friendly site features a dropdown menu on its homepage to easily direct site visitors to the information they want. From the "Articles, Documents, and Online Sources" page, visitors can access hundreds of titles organized by both author and title. The site serves as a major point of contact for victim assistance workers and organizations through the Victim-Assistance E-mail Forum/Network, a listserv e-mail list open only to active victim assistance specialists and professionals in related fields; the site also provides links to more than 25 other listservs.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org).

### **A Reminder to Our Subscribers . . .**

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For more information about NIJ activities, products, and publications, visit NIJ on the Internet at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or contact NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

# GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs agencies, as well as recently completed final technical reports resulting from these grants, that are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

## Final Technical Reports

*Factors Related to Domestic Violence Court Dispositions in a Large Urban Area: The Role of Victim/Witness Reluctance and Other Variables* by Joanne Belknap and Dee L.R. Graham. NCJ 184232. National Institute of Justice, 2000. 190 pp. Grant number: 96-WT-NX-0004.

Presents the results of a study conducted to learn how court officials operate in determining the outcome (i.e., dismissal, acquittal, or conviction) of battered women cases in Cincinnati, OH. This report examines court officials' self-reported responses to and attitudes about domestic violence, content of court transcripts, and victim interviews and surveys. In addition, the report weighs victim/witness reluctance, wherein victims do not testify against their batterers or may actively try to get the charges dropped, possibly to the extent of testifying to support their batterer's claim to innocence. The study also poses four themes that may affect future policy implications: the need for professional training on processing domestic violence cases, the development of measures to pursue cases without victim cooperation, the possibility of creating victim support projects, and the need for additional prosecutors.

*Responding to the Problem Police Officer: A National Study of Early Warning Systems* by Samuel Walker, Geoffrey P. Alpert, and Dennis J. Kenney. NCJ

184510. National Institute of Justice, 2000. 268 pp. Grant number: 98-IJ-CX-0002.

Explores the concept of early warning (EW) systems and discusses their effectiveness and growing popularity as an accountability measure. Based on findings from a national study and case studies of three police departments, this report found that program elements of EW systems vary considerably and that no evidence suggests one form of EW is more effective than another. EW systems were found to be extremely complex, high-maintenance operations that require a considerable amount of administrative management. The intervention phase of EW systems was found to have positive effects on reducing problematic police behavior; both citizen complaints and police use of force reports decreased after intervention.

*"Three Strikes and You're Out": The Implementation and Impact of Strike Laws* by James Austin, John Clark, Patricia Hardyman, and D. Alan Henry. NCJ 181297. National Institute of Justice, 1999. 114 pp. Grant number: 96-CE-VX-0009.

Examines the various forms of three-strikes laws and reviews the impact of these laws on courts, local jails, State prison systems, and crime rates. The report contends that most States have adopted symbolic three-strike laws that are not designed to alter traditional sentencing practices. However, this report details laws in California, Georgia, and Washington, which have either narrowed or broadened the three-strikes law or lowered the threshold to two strikes. This analysis has found that three-strikes laws are largely ineffective because laws are crafted in most States so that offenders have to strike out two or more times before they are convicted for very serious, yet rarely committed, crimes. —◆

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- ◆ **Order forms from previous issues.** Previous order forms can be used to place orders; however, to order more than five titles *not listed* on the order form of *this issue*, call 800-851-3420 for postage fee and payment information.

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**MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE****Corrections**

- ☐ **01 FS 200101. New.** Planning of New Institutions: Workshops for Juvenile Facilities (OJJDP). See p. 8.
- ☐ **02 NCJ 183476. New.** Prisoners in 1999 (BJS). See p. 4.
- ☐ **03 NCJ 182507. New.** A Second Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding: A Systems Perspective (BJA). See p. 5.
- ☐ **04 NCJ 183108. New.** State Custody Rates, 1997 (OJJDP). See p. 5.

**Courts**

- ☐ **05 NCJ 183452. New.** Community Courts: An Evolving Model (BJA). See p. 5.
- ☐ **06 NCJ 179023. New.** Defense Counsel in Criminal Cases (BJS). See p. 5.

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